Monday to oppose the plan of those who are attempting to save the Tariff bill from the defeat that stares it in the face whenever it remrns to the Senate. He will contend that the bill is in conference committee, subject to the control of the Senate and House, and that therefore it is simple theft for the House Democrats to consider the bill unless it is sent back by the conference. Mr. Reed said to-day that the Tariff till cannot be brought into the House now except by violence, and he besitates to believe that ven in the dire extremity to which the Tariff bill, with its income tax proposition and sched-ule of high duties to the Sugar Trust has brought the Democratic party, will induce them to comsuch an outrage upon parliamentary law and the privileges of the Senate. Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson, his col-

leagues in the conference committee, and House Democrats generally, as well as the Democratic Senators, admit to-night that the astonishing plan invented by the Administration, concurred in by the House conferrees, and, of course, eagerly snapped up by the Democratic Senators, with the exception of Mr. Hill, the Republicans, the Populists, and the Louisiana Senators, will set on foot in the cancus on Monday morning, and that, so far as they can see now, nothing but the opposition of the House Republicans will interfere with its ancopposition cannot last long, it is thought, in view of the absolute mastery which mittee on Rules have over the proceedings of the House. If the opposition of the Reicans becomes threatening, the Committee on Rules will bring in an order cutting off debate, and there will be nothing for the Republieans to do but to subinit. If the plan works smoothly thus far, the ques-

tion whether the President will sign the bill will then arise. The prevailing opinion is that he will, for it is not thought that Speaker Crisp and the House conferrees would have had the temerity to outline their bold plan of action had thes not known in advance that it meets with the ap-proval of the President. All these gentlemen are willing to say on this matter now is that they are enginely ignorest of regard action the President will take if they succeed in passing the bill according to their present programme. The concensus of opinion, however, among the House Democrats is that if the Wilson bill with the Senate amendments is presented to him he will sign it, and accompany his signature with another address to the public, pointing out the necessity of algning the bill or defeating all tariff legislation, ising the passage of separate bills nullifying the Senate amendments, and again consecrating himself to the American people.

The debate in the Senate on the motion of Senator Hill, ordering the conferrees to return the Tariff bill, although it did not proceed far, because of the knowledge of the coup d'état arranged by the House conferrees, developed con-clusively that Mr. Hill's motion would have passed by a very large majority if brought to a vote. On the motion to go into executive seswhich was opposed by Senators Hill and Murphy, the three Populists and the was merely a piece of clever work arfor the purpose of giving the House another object lesson to show them that any tarist bill without the Senate amendments could not be agreed to in the Senate. Senator Murphy was the only Democrat who joined Senator Hill in opposing the motion of the Democratic leaders for an Executive seasion, and he did so, he says, not as an enemy but did because he was in favor of immediate action. The vote of the Vice-President was necessary to carry out the Democratic programme, and but for the action of Senator Gordon in pairing himself with Senator Irby without authority and the refusal of Senator Stewart to vote at all, Senator Cockrell's motion would have been defeated and the debate would have continued, and might have run on until things would have been said that might have smashed the latest plan of the House conferees to get the Tariff bill to the White House without running the gauntlet in the Senate, Senator Vest, in particular, was in avery ugly mood to-day, and his tongue itched to say things that would have made all attempts at compromise a failure. Senator Murphy. It was learned after the Senate adjourned, would not have voted as he did had he been informed of the compromise agreement arrived at beers. After the consultation it was arranged that Senator Harris should notify Senator Murphy of the change of programme, and, having neglected to do so he made an humble apology to the New York Senator after the adjournment, Mr. Murphy however, did not regard his vote as important, as far as the Tariff bill is concerned. He says he was merely helping Senator Hill to get immediate action of some sort, and would have voted as he did under any circumstances.

Some surprise was caused by Senator Hill's failure to insist on his challenge of Senator Gordon's right to pair Senator Irby simply on the strength of the latter's telegram to Senato Jones, telling him to pair him in favor of the Tariff bill and in favor of free sugar. Senator Hill explains the matter by saying that as the vote was not one of vital importance he did not think it wise to oppose the universal custom of the Senate of making a Senator responsible for any pair that he may choose to announce, and intimates that he could offset the telegram to Senafor Jones by others which he has from Senator lrby, which place the South Carolina Senator in a different attitude from that in which he is represented by the telegrams read by Senator

In the face of the programme of action laid out for Monday, which contemplates the passage of the Tariff bill by the House alone, it is useless to speculate upon the probability of its defeat in the Senate, but the vote to-day shows that the Wilson bill without the Senate amendments would be defeated in the Senate by a good majority, and, indeed, it was the knowledge of this fact and the admission of it that caused the conferrees to abandon the fight and at the sugion of the Administration surrender to the

## THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Vice-President Stevenson's Casting Vote Cuts Of Bebate on Hill's Motion.

By the United From. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-days's proceedings in the Senate were of a most interesting and exciting character, involving as they did the sucsion, and it was only by the casting vote of the Vice-President that the Democratic party was saved from a bad repulse if not a complete overthrow. The day began with a debate upon the resolution offered Friday by Senator Hill instructing the Senate conferrees on the Tariff bill to report whether the conferrees of the two Houses were likely to agree, and if not to report a disagreement. Mr. Hill modified his resolution by inserting an additional clause re-quiring the bill to be handed to the Secretary of the Senate for such action as the Senate might desire to take upon it. The significance of this clause was that if the bill were so delivered to the Senate the House could not have the chance (which has been rumored as one of the possibilities of the occasion) to agree to all the Senate amendments and thus have the bill sent to the President without any further action on the part of the Senate. The debate for nearly two hours was directed to that phase of the question. At last action was precipitated by a motion made by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) to proceed to consideration of executive business. That motion was justly over it.

"There is regarded by Mr. Hill as hostile to his as joint

proposition and he promptly demanded the yeas and nave. These were taken and were watched with the

most intense interest and excitement by Senators of all parties and by an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries. The result was ansounced by the Vice-President as year, 35; nays, 35, and he promptly gave his vote in the affirm ative, thus defeating the Hill resolution for the time being. It has now gone to the calendar whence it can only be taken by a majority vote, although a similar resolution may be offered at any time. Besides the seventy Senators who roted there were fourteen paired - the only Senator left unaccounted for being Mr. Stewart Pop., Nev.), who was present, but maintained a position of strict neutrality. The three other Populist Senators, Allen, Kyle, and Peffer, with the two Democratic Senators, Hill and Murphy, voted with the Republicans. All the other Democratic Senstors remained true to their party

In expectation of some flery speeches and scenes of excitement there was a large con-course of people attracted to the Senate chamber. By 11:30 the doorkeepers to the main pub-lic gallery were refusing admission, as all the seats were then occupied, and at the same time the reserved and ladies' galleries were filling up rapidly. The weather being bright and warm, summer toilets and waving fans gave color and animation to the scene. There was a much larger attendance of Senators than usual especially on the Republican side of the chamber, when the opening prayer was said, in which there was a discreet allusion to the situation in the suggestion that light should come out of darkness and life out of death. Senator Butler (Dem., S. C.), who has been election earing in his own State for several weeks past, was again in his seat to-day, and was cordially welcomed

back by his associates.

After the morning business had been disposed of Mr. Hill's resolution of yesterday was laid before the Senate, and he proposed to modify it

"That the conferrees on the part of the Senate who are now considering the differences be-tween the two Houses on the Tariff bill, report agreement, and, if not, to report the principal items of disagreement, delivering said the Secretary of the Senate for the further action of the Senate thereon."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) said that he would like to hear from the Senator from New York some reason for the parliamentary position asserted in the resolution. It was a very important question, and one which ought not to be voted on without discussion. "In my judgment," said Mr. Hill, "under the

without discussion.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Hill, "under the situation in which this bill is now placed, its custody must be deemed to be in the Senate for every practical purpose of legislation. It is a somewhat new question where the bill can be said to be in a parliamentary sense. I do not know that the question will be of the slightest importance. But it is only to guard against a possible contingency, and a complication between the two Houses, that the Senate should assert what we believe to be its rights. I do not propose to indulge in a newspaper discussion of the question. Senators are aware of the various claims that have been made pro and con as to where this bill is [after a slight pause] at [laughter], and it is important that we should determine it. The request for a conference came originally from the Senate, and the House acceded to it. Afterward a disagreement was reported. The House asked for a further conference, and the Senate acceded to it. In my judgment the bill is, in parliamentary law, in the custody of the Senate, at all times, for every practical purpose of legislation. My resolution proposes, however, to have that question settled, so far as the Senate can settle it. If an agreement shall be reached at any time, that ends the question. But if a disagreement shall be reported—as was inflimated yesterday—then it is important to know what the parliamentary status is. The adoption of the resolution can do no harm; it may do much good. It may facilitate the disposal of the matter for the Senate to know from its conferrees what has taken place, what is now taking place, and what the real points of difference are—other than what we know simply from rumors in the newspaper press. And especially the resolution of the Senate to know from its conferrees what has taken place, what is now taking place, and what the real points of difference are—other than what we know simply from rumors in the newspaper press. And especially the resolution of the senate. I may assume that that would be the cou

fection on them to add these words. I disclaim, of course, any such intention. But let us settle here and now this question, if it needs any settlement, and if there is any doubt where the possession of the bill would be in case of a report of disagreement."

Mr. Gray—The proposition as it was offered yesterday was one which we all understood, whatever might be thought of its parliamentary propriety. I do not care to discuss its parliamentary propriety. But I desire to say a few such a should the propriety of placing on it a whatever might be thought of its parliamentary propriety. I do not care to discuss its parliamentary propriety. But I desire to say a few words about the propriety of placing on it a declaration of parliamentary law so far reaching and important as I conceive that declaration to be. I do not see why (to use a favorite phrase of the Senator from New York) we should cross a bridge until we come to it. After the conference committee shall have reported—If it shall indeed report—a disagreement, that question will arise. If the resolution as originally offered be adopted, and if the Senate conference shall make a deliverance that they cannot agree, that would not constitute a report of a disagreement, because such a report can only come as a conference report from a majority of the conference. But if a report of a disagreement were made, then it would be time to raise the question as to the possession of the bill; but I do not see what good is to be accomplished by raising it conference report from a majority of the conference. But if a report of a disagreement were made, then it would be time to raise the question as to the possession of the bill; but I do not see what good is to be accomplished by raising it in advance. There is no parliamentary situation that demands the decision by the Senate as to who has the legal or technical custody of the bill. The bill is in conference: and I have a very strong notion after some consideration and reflection! that it is in possession of both the House and the Senate. I do not believe—notwithstanding some of the propositions of the loid text writers on parliamentary law—that the physical possession of the parlicular copy of the bill is to determine its parliamentary status or where it rightfully belongs. The bill was passed by the Senate, and was sent to the House, and became a part of the records of this body. I do not believe that the House has ever disabled itself from taking such action upon that bill as it may determine to take. I do not think that the bill can be stolen, for instance, and spirited away, so as to defeat tariff legislation. I do not believe that this great people of sixty-dwe millions is to depend upon the safety of a Yale lock or upon the absence of temptation on the part of some thief to get the manual possession, the physical possession, the manicapture, of this bill. The House had possession of it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as in pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. It could have done as it pleased with it. The Senate had as mended that bill, and he moved to insist on the disagreements—trea

would disembarree." Mr. Hill asked. "that if I of it.
"Can I be assured." Mr. Hill asked. "that if I do the rest of the resolution will be agreed to?"
"I can only speak for myself." Mr. Gray responded. "I have had no conference with any-

"I can only speak for myself," Mr. Gray responded. "I have had no conference with anybody on that point."

"Possibly," Mr. Hill remarked, "this is anticipating a difficulty that may never arise. But i thought it better to bring the question before the Senate. If, however, my resolution can be adopted as it was first offered, and if a disagreement be reported, the question might then more properly arise. I am not strenuous as to that portion of the resolution.

"Then," Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) suggested, "let the question be taken on the resolution as originally offered."

"If there be no objection I will agree that that course be taken," Mr. Hill very willingly assented.

course be taken." Mr. Hill very willingly assented.

"I do not wish to deceive the Senator from New York about that." Mr. Gray remarked.

"The resolution will be resisted."

"The resolution will be resisted."

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) argued against the position taken by Mr. Hill. In his opinion the bill was in the joint possession of the confereres of both houses. If there was a diagreement between the conference, the house which acceded to the conference would act first on the report. But a conference report was, in parliamentary law and practice, a report of a majority of the conference of both houses.

"What is the Senator's authority." Mr. Frye asked, "for asserting that the bill is in the hands of the John committee of conference—as much in the hands of the House conference—as much in the hands of the House conference as in those of the Senate conference.

"The common sense proposition." Mr. Faulkner replied. "that when two bedies of equal dignity and power appoint a joint committee to act
on a given subject, both houses have equal rights
over it."

"There is no such thing." Mr. Frye asserted.
"as a joint conference committee. There is no

rule, either of the House or of the Senate, which determines in relation to the determination of

rule, either of the House or of the Senate, whele determines in relation to the determination of this bill. The papers were in possession of the Senate. Five conferrees were appointed of the part of the Senate. A metion can be made this moment to discharge the Senate conferrees from the further consideration of the bill; and if that vote prevail, the papers resume their place in the United States Senate, and are subject to the orders of the Senate. They never have been really out of the possession of the Senate.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.)—Does not the Senator from Maine know this fact: That when this Senate agreed to a conference, the Tariff bill, with an endorsement upon it, was taken by the Clerk of the Senate and bodily delivered to the House, and was taken by the House conferrees to the conference committee, and that it will be in the possession of the House conferrees to the conference committee, and that it will be in the possession of the House conferrees committee concludes to report an agreement or a disagreement? And does not the Senator know that, under parliamentary law, the Senate conference configured to the bill back to the Senate, and that is the only way that we can get the bill here.

Mr. Frys—No; I understand no such thing. I inquired at the Clerk desk four or five days ago as to where the papers and the bill were, and it was informed by the Clerk that they were in charge of the Senate.

Mr. Cockrell—And I was informed that they had been bedily taken to the House conferrees. I understand that the papers and the bill were, and it was informed by the House conferrees. I understand that the papers and the bill were facts, and that the papers and the bill were taken into conference by the House conferrees.

I am rather inclined to think, said Mr. Frye with a tone of sarcasm. From what the newspapers say, and from rumors flying around the Capitol this morning, that the papers may be in the possession of the House or the Chairman of the House conferrees. Mr. Prye with a four of the senate conferrees

sure where the bill was, and whether it might not be at the White House. [Shouts of laughter]

The proper answer to the Senator from New Hampshire." Mr. Faulkner broke in, "is to say, and to say with confidence, that if the bill has not yet gone to the White House, it surely will go there, and in a very few days, for the signature of the President. [Democratic applause.]

"Will the Senator from West Virginia be kind enough to inform us," said Mr. Chandler, amid more laughter, "in what form it will get there?" It will get there? "It will get there? The the form in which a majority of the Democratic Congress deems proper to send it to the Executive for his signature. And, with equal confidence, I will say that it will go there without the approval of the Senator from New Hampshire." [Democratic applause.]

"I have only one other request," Mr. Chandler persisted, "to make of the Senator from West Virginia, and that is that he will be kind enough to make as much haste with the business as possible."

"That suggestion, or admonition," Mr. Faulkner rejoined, "comes with a very bad grace from the Senator from New Hampshire, after the long and weavy months he has kept us here—[murmurs of "Oh! oh!" from Republican Sentors]—day in and day out listening to every objection which he could either conceive in his own fertile mind, or which the active agencies of those whom he represents prepared for him and his associates."

Mr. Faulkner repeated it as a principle of parliamentary law that there could not be an agreement or disagreement reported from a conference committee without the assent of a majority of the conferrees.

Mr. Turple (Dem., ind.) said that he objected of very text of Mr. Hill!" resolution to the conferrees.

Mr. Faulkner repeated it as a principle of parliamentary law that there could not be an agreement or disagreement reported from a conference committee without the assent of a majority of the conferrets.

Mr. Turple (Dem., Ind.) said that he objected to every part of Mr. Hill's resolution—to the beginning, the middle, and the end of it. He would vote against every sort of instructions to the Senate conferrees. He did not deem it parliamentary to instruct a part of a conference committee. He would vote against every clause of the resolution. He did not want to compel the Senate conferrees to report until they voluntarily offered to do so. He wanted to know nothing about disagreements unless the conferrees asked voluntarily to disclose them. The resolution meant the wreck of the bill. It meant the destruction of tariff legislation at this session and at this Congress. That was the meaning and effect of it. Hesides, he had some misgrivings in relation to its source and origin. The Senator from New York was not a friend of the bill. How, Mr. Turple asked, with great asperity of manner, had it come to pass that a resolution for the guidance and government of Democratic Sentors had come from an open enemy of the bill. He recalled the phrase, in what he termed the Senator's "Brooklyn Encyclical," I am a Democrat, without the income tax," (Laughter.) He (Mr. Turple) could say for himself, in all sincerity, "I am a Democrat, without or with the income tax, without or whould himself as you have a new set of conferrees appointed on the Senate, In conclusion he proposed a remedy, "born of his party on the floor of the Senate. He declared that it was the duty of the Senate, In conclusion he proposed a remedy, "born of hecessity," but not without precedent, one that would call for some self-sacrifice and for the earcies of pure patriotism, which was to have a new set of conferrees appointed on the part of the Senate, the declared that it was the duty of the conferrees to agree. Disagreement would be the unpardonable political

that it would be better not to adopt the resolution and to let the conference stand as it was
now constituted for some little time further.
He might be asked "How long?" It was easy,
he said, for those who had no burdens on
their own shoulders, who knew nothing of
the difficulties of the situation, to criticise the conference and cry for immediate action. He should be pleased
personally if conferences were able to frame a
tarif bill that would be agreeable to the
country, even though Senators had to wait
many days yet. The great question was: Would
such action as the Senator from New York auggested expedite the bassage of the measure? He
thought that it would not, and that, on the contrary, it would mean the death of tariff legislation at the present session. He (Mr. White) was
willing to wait a little longer. He was willing
to take his share of public responsibility and to
have some further procrastination rather than
to take the action suggested in the resolution,
which would mean in his judgment, not only
political chaos, but the injury of the whole
United States for many years. He would therefore vote against it.

At this point of the discussion (1:50 P. M.).
Mr. Cockrell Dem., Mo.) broke in with a motion
to proceed to the consideration of executive
business, prefacing it with a remark that Congress was soon to adjourn, and that there was
important executive business which had to be
transacted.

Mr. Hill was instantly on his feet, demanding
the yeas and nays, and expressing the hope that

grees was soon to adjourn, and that there was important executive business which had to be transacted.

Mr. Hill was instantly on his feet, demanding the yeas and nays, and expressing the hope that the motion would not prevail.

The most intense interest and excitement prevailed on the floor and in the galleries as the yote progressed. The first Populist on the roll, Mr. Allen of Nebraska, gave his vote with the Republicans against the motion. So did the two other Populist Senators, Mr. Kyle of South Dakota and Mr. Peffer of Kansas. The two Democratic Senators from Louisians, however, about whose party fidelity there had been fears (Blanchard and Caffery) voted in favor of the motion. So did Mr. Smith of New York, Hill and Murphy, voted against the motion. The fourth Populist Senator, Mr. Stewart of Newada, remained neutral, declining to vote on either side although he was present and not paired. When pair was announced between Senator Irby (Ibem., S. C.) and Senator Wilson (Rep., La.) Mr. Hill appeared to doubt the defection of his supposed ally, and demanded the authority for pairing him with a Republican. The authority was soon forthonoming. Mr. Jones (Dem. Ark.) produced and read two telegrams which he had received from Mr. Irby, one saying, "Please arrange a pair for me in favor of the bill," and the other saying, "Pair me in favor of the tree sugar proposition if that comes up in the Senate."

The roll call was finally completed and the result figured up. It was announced by the Vice-President in those words:

"On agreeing to the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive histhess the year arrange a pair for me in favor of the bill," and the other saying, "Please arrange to be closed; and the mays are 35. The Senate is equally divided. The Vice-President votes 'aye."

That announcement retieved the extreme tansion which had seized upon Senators and spectators. The vice-President of the current to be cleared and the doors to be closed; and thus ended an incident which had threatened to bring to na

The following Senators were paired: Messea Butlee (bem. 6. C. and Cameron (Reg. Pa), leby (bem. 8. C.) and Wilson (Rep. fa.) Lumion (bem. Va. and Platt (Rep. Coun.) Morgan (bem. Ala.) and Quay (Rep. Pa.) McPiterson (bem. N. J.)

# A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fall. For loss of appetite, indirection, sick headache, and other troubles of a dys-

Hood's Sarsapeptic nature, Hood's
Sarsaparilla is the
remedy which most
certainly cures. It
quickly tones the stomach and makes one
"real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and
only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"real hungry." Be sure only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

and Morrill (Rep., Vt.); Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) and Wolcott (Rep., Col.); Daniel (Dem., Va.) and Squire (Rep., Wash.). After a short executive session the Senate at 2:10 P. M. adjourned until Monday at noon. A HOUSE CAUCUS CALLED.

The Call Signed by Speaker Crisp and All the House Conferrers, By the United Press. Washington, Aug. 11. immediately after the House adjourned this afternoon a call for a caucus of Democratic members for 10 o'clock on Monday morning was read. The call was received with applause from the Democrats, the Republicans keeping silent. The call is signed by all the House conferrees and Speaker Crisp. It contains upward of fifty signatures, and will

be signed by all the Democrats of the House. Although the call failed to state the purpose of theraucus, it is well known that the occasion improved to instruct the House conferrees as to their position regarding the amend-ments made by the Senate to the Tariff bill Chairman Wilson, it is said, will review the sit-uation in conference for the past two weeks. He will show, it is said, the different propositions which have come from the Senate conferrees, the counter propositions that have been made by the representatives of the House and the tentative agreements reached. He will insist that the failure to come to an understanding is the fault of the Separe and not of the House conferrees. He will insist

and not of the House conferrees. He will insist that the latter have been misrepresented, and he will say that since the representatives of the two Houses have been unable to come to a conclusion, the House conferrees will be glad to receive any instructions that the House Democrats in caucus may give to them.

There is a large element among the House Democrats who would be satisfied with the Senate bill. Several of these gentlemen said to night that they were willing to offer a resolution instructing the House conferrees to accept the Senate bill should not such a proposition be made by the conferrees themselves. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Wilson or any of his associates among the House conferrees will make such a motion. They are as determined as ever not to surrender to the Senate. They are willing to compromise the differences in dispute, and they assert that they have shown this willingness from the beginning. That they are convinced, however, that the Senate conferrees will accept nothing less than the Senate bill is obvious. Their experience in the conference yesterday confirmed this belief, and now that they have made the best fight possible for the House bill, it is not believed that they will oppose any motion which instructs them to take the Senate bill rather than that Congress should adjourn without any bill whatever.

instructs them to take the Senate bill rather than that Congress should adjourn without any bill whatever.

Some of the unwritten history of yesterday's conference was made public to-night by a House conference. The House conferees proposed as an easy solution of the difficulty to give the sugar producers of the country a bounty of one cent for this year. This together with the 40 per cent, ad valorem duty on the raw product, would give the sugar producers a practical duty of two cents for this year. The one-fifth differential on the refined was to remain. The House conferrees had previously seen the Louisiana Senators and learned from them that this proposition would be accepted by them. The Senate conferrees refused to consider the proposition, and insisted that the only conclusion they would agree to would be free sugar, free coal, and a 40 per cent, duty on iron ore. The House conferrees said they would agree to the two latter items, but that they would not consent to free sugar, which they knew would not carry in in the Senate. The conference was thereupon adjourned, and no joint meeting was held today. The other schedules in the bill, it appears, were practically agreed upon. The House conferrees have had private conferences with Senator Smith of New Jersey and learned from him what changes he would be satisfied with in the pottery, woollen, and other schedules, and had practically agreed with the Senate conferrees regarding them. Had the latter accepted the House proposition on sugar, osal, and iron ore, an agreeing repart, it is claimed, could have been written before the close of to-day's session.

The House conferences were in session the beta

have been written before the close of to-day's session.

The House conferrees were in session the better part of the morning and until half past 3 this afternoon. One of the propositions advanced to-day was to continue the bounty on sugar at one cent a pound for two or even three years, agree to a 40 per cent, duty on iron ore, and leave coal free, if by making such an arrangement the bill could be passed. When they spoke later in the day with some of the House Democrats regarding the matter there was violent opposition. "No bounty!" said these gentlemen. "We will accept anything but a bounty. We might, nerhaps, agree to a one cent bounty for the remainder of the year, inasmuch as the sugar men have made their contracts under the old law for the next twelve months, but we draw the line at that." In these circumstances, if such a proposition is made in caucus, it will be fiercely combated.

So far as can be judged at the present time, the chances favor the adoption of the Senate bill.

MAHONE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate Proposition to Purchase His Lot Defeated, 127 to 58. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The session of the House to-day was confined to the consideration of two items in the Sundry Civit Appropriation bill upon which the conferrees had found themselves unable to agree. The first related to the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, and as to this the House voted to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment with an amendment of its own. This amendment proposes to give to each of the States containing poses to give to each of the States containing these arid lands a million acres upon certain conditions, the chief one being that \$3 per acre should be expended by the States in irrigating the lands. The other was the amendment directing the purchase of what is known as the Mahone lot as a site for the Government Printing Office, at a cost not exceeding \$220,000. This was defeated, 127 to 58. A proposition to erect the printing office on the "Fish Commission Reservation" was also defeated, 105 to 75. A proposition to purchase ground adjoining the present site and extend the building thereon was agreed to, 138 to 41.

The House then agreed to a conference on the items still in controversy and the old conferences were reappointed.

Another Veto by the President. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-The President to-day sent to the Senate a veto message on the bill restoring Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. York to the retired list. One of the grounds given for the veto is the constitutional objection that the President cannot be authorized by law to promote an officer and place him on the retired list, as proposed in the bill, without the advice and consent of the Senate. On the merits of the case, also, the President gives it as his opinion that the judgment of the examining board dismissing the officer ought not to be reversed.

# Peru's New Cabinet.

Washington, Aug. 11.- The Peruvian Minister has received a cablegram from Lima announcing that Gen. Caceres has assumed power nouncing that Gen. Caceres has assumed power and that the Cabinet will be organized as follows: Dr. Cesares Chacaltans, Interior; Dr. Manuel Yrigoyen, Foreign Relations; Col. R. Torrico, War and Navy: Dr. Carvero, Justice; Niceanor Carmons, Finance.
Dr. Chacaltana is also Second Vice-President, and Dr. Yrigoyen, who will be the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the father of the present Charge d'Affairés at Washington. The First Vice-President is Gen. Cesar Canevar.

A Big Time at Ocean Grove To-day. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 11 .- Next to Camp Meeting Sunday, to-morrow, the last day of the dedication of the new Auditorium, will be the greatest Sabbath of the summer at Ocean Grove. An effort will be made to raise the \$26,060 An effort will be made to raise the \$28,060 necessary to dedicate the Auditorium free from debt. Three black boards will be put up on the platform and the blanks sold in true auction style. There will be addresses by Hishup Bowman, James A. Bradley, Dr. Thomas Hanion, the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, and others. The beach meeting at 6 o'clock, at the foot of Ocean Pathway, will be followed by the great closing service in the Auditorium at 7:30 o'clock.

Benounced Senators Gorman and Gibson. BELLIE, Md., Aug. 11.-The course of Senators Gorman and Gibson was criticised and their action on the Tariff bill denounced at a tariff reform meeting held at the Court House this afternoon. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Senate Tariff bill and urging the adoption by Congress of the Wilson bill. The names of senators forman and Gibson were hissed and that of President Cleveland applauded.

## GOV. FLOWER'S CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH AT THE PARMERS PICNIC AT RINDERHOOK LAKE PARK.

He Bays It Is Not a Political Campaign, But a Campaign of Acquaintance With the People and Institutions of the State, Kindennook, Aug. 11.—To-day the farmers of Columbia, Albany, Greene, and Reusselaer ounties held their annual picnic at Kinderhook Lake Park, and Gov. Flower addressed them in a stirring speech. The Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Galen R. Hitt, Col. C. C. Lodewick, Col. Williams and several distinguished Aibautans, reached here on the 9:15 train from Albany. Shortly after 1 o'clock a crowd of 15,000 people had gathered around the speaker's stand, and as the Governor ascended the platform steps he was greeted with thunderous applause. The Governor's speech possessed the cardinal virtue of being adapted to his audience. It was of the cogent and energetic style, delviered in a forcible and business-like manner. The Gov-

ernor began his speech as follows:
"The newspapers have told you that I was to begin a series of campaign speeches here before you to-day. What the newspapers meant by that I do not know, but the statement is not exactly true. I am not beginning a campaign. but merely continuing one which began soon after Jan. 1, 1892 a campaign of acquaintance with the people and institutions of this State. When the people chose me to be their Governor. I supposed they wanted me to take an interest in the affairs of the State, see that the laws were enforced, visit the State Institutions and ascer-tain if they are properly and economically administered, and look into all the large questions of State policy, so as to be able intelligently to recommend and pass upon legislation for the people's interest. This expectation I have been endeavoring to realize.
"When I was in business I always aimed to

make myself thoroughly familiar with every

detail of the business, and since I became Gov ernor I have tried to follow the same principle in the administration of State affairs. For that reason I have made it a point to visit all the State prisons, all the reformatories, all the charitable institutions, all the canals, the Adirondack and Catskill State forest preserves, the Quaran-tine establishments, the military camp of instruction, the State fish hatcheries, the agricultural experiment stations, the norand exhoots, the audemies and high schoots, indeed, every institution or public undertaking a which is supported in whole or in part by the state of mal schools, the academies and high schools indeed, every institution or public undertaking which is supported in whole or in part by the taxpayers. I feel that these visits have not been

World's Fair Commission and Agricultural Department to secure a good representation of New York cheese at the World's Fair, their exhibits took first, second, and third premiums, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and third premium, and as a third took first, second, and the took first, and the premium and the country of the took first, and the premium and the country of the took first, and the premium and the country of the took first, and the premium

or statute law for the proposed investigation, he was sure that nothing whatever would be discovered to authorize, justify, or support it.

Mr. Gray them, bel, objected to Mr. Chandler's request that his resolution should lie over and retain its place. Such an investigation as it proposed would be a long step in the direction of centralization.

Mr. Chandler thereupon withdrew the resolution, and immediately afterward affered it anew, and then, under the rule, it went over till Monday, thus getting the better of Mr. Gray's objection.

objection.

Mr. Chandler this morning received the fol-lowing telegram from W. H. Skaggs, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Alabams: of the Kepublican Committee of Alabama.

How. Welliam F. Chandler, Patied butter Scaule.

We hope the Senate will pass the recodulint to lives that the Alabama election and appoint a committee composed of beamserain terminal appoints. An expensive and populate. We will get estitions on the committee. We will get estitions of the committee. We can furnish coincidetive wide more of the most stupen done framis were committee on the American continuent. Dalias county Schalor Montan bottle, dave polled in that county in every previous home, dave polled in that county in every previous and the total is isset than 1,000. A mind deputies were in every previous were continuent. A first deputies were in every previous, and the total is isset than 1,000. A mind deputies were in every previous were with out precident.

W. S. Saario, Chairring.

### Louisiana Sugar Planters Leave for Wash-

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 11. - A committee repreenting the sugar planters of the State and consisting of John Dymond, President of the Sugar Planters' Association; State Senator Henry Mclail, and ex-rior. Warmoth has left for Washington. The committee declared be-fore leaving that it did not know what it would advise and would not know until it reached Washington and took a survey of the situation.

# BEST & CO

# Children's Shoes

That pinch or rub, or press the soft joints out of shape, or whose imperfect linings bruise and irritate the tender soles-are too dear to be bought at any

### At \$1.75.

We have a Russet Goat Shoe that we have sold for years and know it will give entire satisfaction; it is made of the best imported materials, on a broad-toe last, and cut and finished with a view to supporting the child's foot without pressure anywhere. Spring Heels. Sizes 4 to 5, (half sizes included), widths, B. C. D.

For Babies-

Same material. hand-turned - (not spring heels), \$1.14.

Sizes 2 to 7, half sizes included), widths, A. B. C. D and E. Shoes as well as everything else for children can be purchased to the best advantage here where their outfitting is the special business.

## 60-62 West 23d St.

DEALING WITH ANARCHY. German Conservatives Payor the Severest

German Conservatives Favor the Severage

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The precise intention of the
Government as regards the repression of socialism and anarchism is still the subject of
anxious doubt and surmise. The newspapers
are filled with articles of advice and warning,
but none ventures to say exactly where the
Government blow will fall or how it will be
deait.

The Conservative organs are ready to favor
any severe measure—the severet the better
They found their arguments on recent reports
of workingmen's riots in Upper Silesia. They
direct special attention to the fact that the
Westphalian Socialist Schroeder, one of the
miners' delegates received in May, 1889, by any
in that vicinity, the woman's clothing
of the special attention to the fact that the
Westphalian Socialist Schroeder, one of the
miners' delegates received in May, 1889, by an
intervagant utterances at recent agitatory meet
travagant utterances at recent agitatory me

### SUNDAY IN CHINATOWN.

It Is Characterized by Chinamen with the Week's Marketing in Paper Hage. The Chinese laundrymen do their marketing in Chinatown on Sunday and Sunday night. The scene at such times is very lively. There are Chinese iaundrymen assembled from all parts of this city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and New Jersey. Friends get together, discuss ousiness, and buy and sell laundries.

In the course of the day and evening they buy their household supplies for the coming ony their nonsenoid supplies for the coming week. There are half a dozen large companies doing business in the quarter. Some of them import many articles from China and Japan, and there are other stores which deal exclusively in American supplies. Among the supplies the stores contain for the household are scrubbing beards, soap, ica, sugar, and other graceries, and shoes and hats.

The purchases of the laundrymen are put into large paper bugs. These bags often carry as assorted a variety of articles as a wonger's shorted a variety of articles as a wonger's shorted as variety of articles as a wonger's shorted The purchases of the laundrymen are put into large paper bags. These bags often carry as assorted a variety of articles as a woman's shopping bag. Hundreds of laundrymen may be seen emerging from Peil and Boyer streets carrying those bags on Sunday night, and they are a common sight on the surface and elevated cars. Toward midnight the exodus from Chinatown is greatest, it is a sight seen on no other night.

# RAN NAKED IN THE STREET.

AN APPARENTLY INSANE WOMAN'S SINGULAR PREAK.

Found Rushing Through Madison Street at Night Persued by a Mob of Men and Boys - Her Identity Not Established, A tall, good-looking woman about 55 years old, without a stitch of clothing on, rushed through Madison street at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, closely followed by about 200 men and boys. The woman's long black hair was hanging down her back, and as she ran she acreamed wildly for help. Policeman John J. Lawton of the Madison street station was standing at the corner of Catharine stree Without waiting to find out whether the crowd behind the woman was following her out of mere curiosity or whether it was persecuting her, the policeman ran toward her. The woman made an effort to dodge, but Lawton seized her by the arm and despite her struggles held her firmly.

"What's the matter with you, any way?" he asked.

The woman looked at him in a frightened way and then clasping her hands together she cried "Oh, save me! Save me! They're ruining my home and I cannot stop them. Won't you please For a moment Lawton didn't know what to

do. The woman was absolutely naked, and the crowd was growing larger momentarily. Finally the policeman ied her to 69 Madison street and put her in the hallway. He then awakened a woman in the house, who lent him a skirt. This he put on his captive, and led her to the station house, Policemen Wakely and Mooney, who had come up in the mean time, making desperate efforts to keep the crowd back. Twice on the way to the station house the woman lay on her back on the sidewalk and refused to go any further. Policeman Lawton would coax her to get up and come peaceably along, and then, trembling in very limb, she would rise and entreat the policeman not to hurt her. The station house was inally reached and an effort was then made to

find out who the woman was. Sergeant King asked her her name, and she replied that it was Alice Scott. The woman only mumbled unintelligible answers to the Sergeant's other questions, but once when she was asked where she lived she replied "Mon-

State Organizations to Becide by Vote Whether to Name Men for the Legislature. The American Federation of Labor, at least the State branch of the organization, notwithstanding the stand that it has always taken up to the present against labor unions going into politics, is making a play this year for independent political action. The officers of the State branch have sent out a circular which says:

"The record of the Legislature of this State during the past two years shows that measures generally endorsed by labor have been defeated, and the demands of labor ignored by the very persons who claimed to be the friends of labor. Mindful of this, the annual Convention of the New York State branch of the American Federation of Labor, at its Convention held in Albany, January of this year, decided to submit to all the trade and labor organizations of the State the question of the advissability of trade unions nominating candidates from the ranks of labor for the Legislature. Should a two-third vote of all unions youing so decide, then the Secretary of the New York State branch will notify all the unions of the State to carry out said recommendation to the best of their ability. This shall not debar organized labor in sections of the State from securing the endorsement of their candidates from any political party, where this is thought advisable. The result of the vote of the respective unions must be returned within four weeks after receipt of this circular." to the present against labor unions going into respective unions must be returned within four weeks after receipt of this circular."

Congressman Wever's Probable Successor PORT HENRY, Aug. 11 .- The Republican caucuses in the doubtful towns of Essex county have elected delegates in favor of Wallace T. Foote, Jr., for Congress, thus insuring to Foote the delegation from this county. Inasmuch as ex-Congressman Burleigh is pledged to support Mr. Foote in the event of his carrying his own county, and the Republican leaders in Clinton and Franklin counties have agreed to support the nominee of Essex county, there is no question of Mr. Foote's nomination by the Twenty-third District Convention at Plattaburgh on Aug. 23.

Tennessee's Bemocratte Majority, 16,000. NASHVILLE, Aug. 11. Ninety out of ninety ix counties in the State have forwarded returns of the recent election for Supreme Justices and Secretary of State. The six missing counties gave Turney 4,554, Winsted 6,217, and Bi-chanan 985 in 1892. They will bring the present Democratic majority down to 16,000.

